FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

NOVEMBER 27, 1915

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Sara Bard Field, Women Voters' Messenger, Will Arrive in Washington December 6
To Present Suffrage Petitions to Congress

Miss Maria Kindberg, owner and driver of car, at wheel; Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt, mechanician; standing beside car, Sara Bard Field, of Portland, Oregon, Women Voters' Messenger to Congress

Vol. III NOVEMBER 27, 1915 No. 48

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
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Notes of the Week

Women Make Strong Effort to End War

THOUSANDS of telegrams poured in at the White House last week asking the President to call a conference of neutral nations, which will take united action to end the war in Europe.

Five thousand telegrams were sent out on Tuesday night from the New York headquarters of the Women's Peace Party, to women's organizations all over the country, asking them to send a message calling upon President Wilson to do his utmost to bring about world peace.

The work is financed by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford. It is Mr. Ford's idea that the President of the United States should initiate negotiations for peace about Christmas time.

As we go to press, completed plans are announced for a mass meeting in the Belasco Theatre, on Friday, November 26, at which the speakers will be Madame Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary; Mrs. Philip Snowden, of England, and Mrs. John Jay White and Mrs. George Rublee, of Washington, D. C.

After the meeting these women will call upon President Wilson at the White House, and urge him to issue a call to the neutral nations for the ultimate purpose of ending the war.

The same day, Friday, has been selected as a day of prayer for peace.

No Women on Bollinger Baby Case Jury

THE BOLLINGER baby case in Chicago has aroused intense interest among women of our country. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont very clearly expressed the attitude of women toward the verdict of the jury of doctors called to decide whether or not the doctor in charge had the right to allow the child to die.

"In the case of the defective Bollinger baby in Chicago," Mrs. Belmont writes, "I would like to draw public attention to one most important thing overlooked in all the discussion following Dr. Haiselden's action in allowing the child to die without any effort to keep it alive.

"We read that the coroner of Cook County held a conference, which lasted throughout the morning, in his office, with Dr. John Gill Robertson, the commissioner of health. Following this conference a decision to impanel a jury of medical men was reached. Coroner Hoffman, in selecting the jury, chose it to represent not only the different schools of medicine, but the different schools of thought.

"Now, in all these discussions it has never crossed the mind of the coroner and all the other men connected with the case that women should have been drawn in equal numbers to serve on that jury.

"Both as mothers and as citizens women should have an equal say in any matter of a life or death decision for their children. The coroner might say he only wishes to have the medical opinion of his jurors. In this event I would point out to him that there are numbers of women doctors in Chicago who should have been asked to give their decision in this highly important matter. In all justice and fairness the woman's side of this question should have been represented in the final decision as to the doctor's right to do as he did when he let the baby die."

Dr. Anna Shaw to Retire

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, who has been president of the National Woman Suffrage Association for eleven years, has announced that she will not be a candidate to succeed herself at the coming annual convention of her society.

"During the past year," Dr. Shaw's letter reads, "I have been increasingly conscious of the growing response to the spoken word on behalf of this cause of ours.

"Because of the unparalleled large audiences drawn to our standard everywhere, I have become convinced that my highest service to the suffrage movement can best be given if I am relieved of the exacting duties of the presidency, so that I may be free to engage in campaign work, since each year brings its quota of campaign states."

It is said that Dr. Shaw will favor an eastern woman as her successor. Among the most prominent candidates, according to the New York *Tribune* of November 23, will be Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, New York; Mrs. Frank Roessing, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Winston Churchill, New Jersey; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Illinois; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Mrs. George Bass, Illinois; Mrs. Maude Wood Park, Massachusetts; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois.

National Grange Reverses Position on Federal Amendment

THE NATIONAL GRANGE, Patrons of Husbandry, in session in Oakland, California, November 17, passed a resolution indorsing the movement for a national constitutional amendment granting the ballot to women. The grangers always have favored state suffrage, and heretofore have opposed a national law on the matter.

Munitions Plant for Women

"THE women enrolled as munitions workers three months ago are now to have a trial," says the *Washington Post* (November 20). "The first of a series of new factories has been fitted up at Woolwich and this will be entirely in the hands of women, with the exception of a few skilled men. A number of public-school women, who volunteered, have been in training for the last few weeks to fit themselves for posts as supervisors of the women who will work the machines, and trial runs of the new machinery under the direction of the women overlookers have given entire satisfaction.

"The complete factory will soon be in working order and on its success or failure will depend the extent to which the offer of women to serve in munitions making is to be accepted. The women will work the same hours as the men in the day time—twelve hours, less one and a half for meals—but there will be no night work for the present. The wages and other conditions of employment will be identical with those obtaining in the factories where men work."

Urges Suffrage to Reward the Women of France

A STRONG campaign in favor of votes for Frenchwomen has been inaugurated in that country by M. Urbain Gohier, a leading journalist of Paris. An article dated November 15 says:

"Since men have been sent to the army the women have replaced them in practically every occupation.

"Frenchwomen are working fourteen hours daily in the munitions factories, on the farms and in public utilities. They then go home to care for their children.

"War crosses numbering 182,600 have been awarded to the men. The women are entitled to just as many, but what they really want to save them from the hospitals and the sidewalks is the vote. In that way alone can the sweated female labor, which has increased greatly through the war, be abolished."

English Woman Given Diplomatic Post

THE APPOINTMENT of a prominent suffragist leader, Miss Pressley Smith, as an assistant secretary in the British Legation at Christiania, is a departure in British policy and a tribute to the work of British women in the war. When the campaign for suffrage was being waged before the war, Sir Edward Grey declared himself a supporter of equal rights for the sexes, and several members of Parliament asked if the minister of foreign affairs would dare to show the courage of his convictions by appointing women to the diplomatic service. A practical answer to the question has now been given. Norway itself was the pioneer nation in this movement, having a woman secretary of legation on its own diplomatic roll.

Miss Pressley Smith has been the organizer of the National Union for Suffrage in Edinburgh for the last two and a half years, and since the war began has shown fine organizing ability in the management of societies for the relief of soldiers and sailors and their families. Prominent advocates of the woman's movement have been urging the government to open the higher branches of the civil service to university women and have urged their suitability for diplomacy.

There is no doubt that Miss Smith will be persona grata in Norway, since that is a suffrage country, where women are eligible to all branches of the public service, except the army and the church.

Miss Pressley Smith was one of a band of women who went into the fields as berry pickers to obtain first-hand knowledge of the conditions under which women worked. The result of their experience was to persuade employers to raise wages and to furnish decent shelter and food for the hundreds of women and girls who are drafted from the cities in summer by the great canning firms.

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The Women Voters' Envoy in the Eastern States

Governor Whitman of New York Meets Mrs. Field

DURING the past week the envoys of the women voters traveled from Indianapolis to Hartford, holding splendid demonstrations as they went, and meeting on their way Governor Whitman of New York, Governor Holcombe of Connecticut, Senator Kern of Indiana, Congressmen Emerson and Crosser of Ohio, and Congressman Oakey of Connecticut.

IN INDIANAPOLIS Senator Kern was visited by Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Mabel Vernon. Mrs. Field told the Senator how she had been elected on the floor of the Woman Voters' Convention in San Francisco last September to carry across country to the President and to Congress a petition signed by half a million names gathered at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

"The visit plainly made a favorable impression upon the Senator from Indiana, for while he appeared rather hostile at first," Miss Vernon writes, "he became very much interested as we told him of the support women voters are giving to the federal amendment. He declared in the beginning that as he was a Democrat, he was inclined to leave the matter of suffrage to the states; but concluded by saying that he would try to vote as his 'conscience' directed him, and asked his visitors to see him in Washington to talk the matter over further.

"In Cleveland we held an open-air meeting in the Public Square in the midst of a whirling snow storm. After the meeting we met Congressmen Emerson and Crosser at the Hollenden Hotel," Miss Vernon writes. "Mr. Emerson, who is a new member, assured us his vote would be cast for the amendment and added that he thoroughly approved of the Congressional Union's methods of obtaining its ends. Mr. Crosser reminded us that he had voted 'yes' in the last session of Congress, and would do so again in the next.

"The party then proceeded to the mayor's office, escorted by Major John Waldron Gibbons, commander of the Army and Navy Post. The mayor professed to be in favor of suffrage, but declared he would not sign the petition on account of our splendid banner, 'We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women.' However, the envoys felt that their 'great demand' for justice was bigger than the signature of the mayor of any city.

"In Buffalo we had an open-air meeting in Shelton Square at noon on Tuesday, as we passed through on the way to Syracuse. Up to the present the car has come through from San Francisco without accident in quite a wonderful way, but last night," writes Miss Vernon, "as the envoys were speeding along in order to make Geneva, where the night was to be spent, the axle broke. The Rochester motor companies declared it was impossible to do anything for a day at least; but Mrs. Field telegraphed to the head office at Toledo and a new axle from Rochester appeared at seven o'clock that evening. However, the envoys had to drive through cold and a light fall of snow until half past one the next morning in order to make the meeting in Syracuse the next day.

Charles B. Whitman
Governor of New York

Sara Bard Field
Envoy of Women Voters' Convention to President Wilson and to Congress

"IN Syracuse," Mrs. Field took up the story, "Mrs. F. R. Hazard encompassed us with kindness, first at her own cordial fireside, where a group of women came to meet us, and later at a great meeting which she had prepared on the City Hall steps. We went to this meeting in decorated motor cars, the chief of police and his staff preceding us. The mayor of the city was present on the steps of the City Hall and signed the petition in the presence of a goodly number of people, who gathered and stood throughout our meeting, in spite of biting cold. On the way to Albany we stopped for a noon meeting in Utica.

"ALBANY'S demonstrations in favor of national woman suffrage were most stately. A group of the local suffragists met us at the Hotel Ten Eyck; and, headed by Mrs. Gray's musicar car, which played 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic,' we came to the enormous Capitol Building.

"Governor Whitman, surrounded by his staff, met us with simple cordiality. The Governor seemed amazed that a woman had driven the car all the way from San Francisco, and was equally amazed at the size of the envoy. 'I thought you would be six feet tall,' said he.

"After a brief welcome from him and a reply from the envoys, the Governor affixed his signature to the petition and presented the pen to Mrs. Gavit, president of the Political Equality League of Albany. The Governors of every state through which the envoys have come, with the exception of one—Nebraska—have signed the petition calling for the passage of the national suffrage amendment.

"In his address to Mrs. Field, the Governor referred to the vote on suffrage in New York on November 2. 'The people of this state,' he said, 'have given the subject of equal rights their attention at the recent election. I think the vote of New York, Pennsylvania and the other eastern states significant and such as to encourage hope of the ultimate success of the movement. It is dear to my heart, and also dear to the heart of the little lady who presides over the Executive Mansion.'

"Later the envoys had the opportunity to see how dear it was," Mrs. Field writes, "for Mrs. Whitman had issued invitations to a luncheon for forty women, with whom we met and mingled in the Executive Mansion for a glad social hour. Mrs. Whitman asked me to speak, which I was very happy to do. Many of the women present had not known of the federal amendment; a few were even opposed to suffrage. I did not know this, and talked as if they were all of one persuasion, as I thought they were; and some of the 'antis' subscribed to THE SUFFRAGIST! This was the first suffrage speech ever made in the Executive Mansion; Mrs. Whitman said she was glad it was made on behalf of this kind of work."

CONNECTICUT gave a splendid reception to the envoys from the West when Mrs. Sara Bard Field and her companions reached Hartford last Sunday. Mrs. Field and Miss Helen Todd were the speakers at a public meeting on Sunday evening, when Mrs. Field told the story of the rousing of the women of the West through the pleas of the Congressional Union, of the great Woman Voters' Convention in San Francisco and of the journey across the continent and the reception accorded to her as envoy at every stopping place in the equal suffrage states.

On Monday morning the envoys were received at the new municipal building in Hartford. This building has only just gone into use, and the suffragists were the first to be granted the use of the magnificent reception chamber. Governor Holcombe, Mayor Lawlor, of the city of Hartford; Representative Oakey and ex-Representative Lonergan were present to receive the envoys. Mrs. W. D. Ascough, chairman of the Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union, introduced Mrs. Field and Miss Todd to the mayor, and he in turn presented them to the Governor.

In conversing with Mrs. Field after the formal reception Governor Holcombe told her that she was on the right track; and that if the four million women voters would stand behind the demand for an amendment to the United States Constitution, nothing more would be heard of the states' rights argument.

The envoys were escorted to the municipal building by a procession of twelve automobiles gaily decorated in purple, white and gold, and preceded by a band on an equally gaily decked truck.

Among the women present were Mrs. G. H. Day, Mrs. M. T. Bennett, Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood, Mrs. Ruby Koenig, and Mrs. Joel English.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

A Southern View of Federal Suffrage

IN SUMMARIZING his record in the last Congress, Senator Sheppard of Texas writes in the *Houston Chronicle* of November 14, under the heading, "Woman Suffrage:"

"When the national suffrage amendment came before the Senate I voted for its submission to the states in order that they might exercise their fundamental right of deciding, under the method prescribed by the Constitution, whether the amendment should be embodied in the Constitution, and whether the subject was one of national or local character. This amendment provides that no citizen shall be disfranchised on account of sex. It applies to men as well as to women, and to the federal government as well as to the state."

The national suffrage movement has taken a long step forward when a southern Senator can sum up in two sentences an unassailable case for favorable action on the federal suffrage amendment in Congress.

Such a statement from a southern man and a trained constitutional lawyer makes the western and northern anti-suffragists who are "sparring for time" with the help of the states' rights argument, look quite forlorn and defenseless.

The Saturday Evening Post for Federal Action

THE *Saturday Evening Post* (November 20) has the following terse editorial on "Suffrage Tactics":

"Doubtless the easiest way for woman suffrage to win is by amendment to the federal Constitution rather than by action in the separate states, because a state whose voters do not favor suffrage may be brought into line for a federal amendment establishing it, which is one of the oddities of American politics.

"To amend the state constitution you must have a majority of all the votes cast. To get the state's vote for an amendment to the federal Constitution all you need is to capture a majority of the legislature, which may be far easier than to capture a majority of the voters, because nearly all members of the legislature live in more fear of a well-organized, aggressive minority than of a lukewarm majority. Probably suffrage would have been defeated at a popular election in Illinois at the very time it won in the legislature. Very likely it would have won in the New Jersey legislature when it was beaten at the New Jersey polls. Besides, by the federal plan, opposition of twelve states that are most decidedly against suffrage counts for nothing. With a good, aggressive organization federal amendment is the line of least resistance."

This editorial has the supreme merit of being written from the suffrage standpoint;—not from the standpoint of the rights of states, or the rights of male voters, or any other rights than the rights of women.

At the same time it is hardly correct to describe our method of amending the federal Constitution as "one of the oddities of American politics." It is a method of solving a national problem on the basis of the favorable sentiment throughout the nation as a whole.

To every law passed by Congress, the representatives of some states object; and their opposition counts for nothing. To every successful suffrage referendum in the states many thousands of men object in vain.

It would indeed be an "oddity of American politics" if unanimity were required for the establishment of woman suffrage alone.

Slow Learners

MR. ASQUITH made an eloquent statement on the war Monday last, closing with a moving reference to the courage of Edith Cavell.

"Let us ask ourselves," Mr. Asquith said, "what the year has done more to justify our faith in the manhood and womanhood of our people? It has brought us, as this moment we cannot forget, the imperishable story of the last hours of Edith Cavell. . . . She has taught the bravest man amongst us the supreme lesson of courage. Yes, sir, and in this United Kingdom and throughout the dominions of the crown, *there are thousands of such women, and a year ago we did not know it.*"

Votes for Women comments briefly on this statement: "Surely it is a strange thing for the prime minister to admit, after ruling for years in a country where many millions of women rise up in poverty and lie down in sorrow, denying themselves, overworking themselves, caring for husband and children, keeping on through the extremes of ill-health and depression, often trebling the parts of mother, household drudge and factory worker or home worker—that he did not know there were thousands of brave women in the empire! It is as if he did not know there was a sun in Heaven."

From our distant point of observation we can make our accustomed comment on the slowness of the British mind; but what keeps the American mind from recognizing the courage of woman, her constant sacrifices to the community and her right to a share in self-government?

The disfranchisement of woman is at all times a stain upon a country. In great times like the present, when the most thoughtless must recognize the common services, suffering, responsibility and glory of men and women citizens, it is inexcusable to perpetuate this great injustice.

Congress cannot meet to contemplate the situations created by the European war, and consider the policies we ourselves must adopt in the face of future danger to our country, without recognizing the right of women to have a part in their councils.

Congressional Union Convention Week

December 6-13

WASHINGTON is looking forward eagerly to December 6, the day Congress convenes and the envoys from the Convention of Women Voters arrive at the National Capital, bearing the petitions of half a million people on the Pacific Coast, praying for the national enfranchisement of women.

The welcome to the envoys will be sumptuous. A great escort will meet them on the way and bring them in to Washington. They will be greeted on the Capitol steps by a notable group of Senators and Congressmen. President Wilson will receive the envoys at two o'clock on the same afternoon. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will give a reception in their honor on the following day; she will be assisted by Miss Margaret Wilson.

TO DO honor to the women who have brought to Washington the message of the West, demanding freedom for all women, suffragists will form an escort to meet them at Fourth Street and Maryland Avenue, northeast, at half past eleven, and will accompany them, with bands and banners, to the Capitol building.

Behind the first band eighteen young girls, the color bearers of the Congressional Union, will march at arm's length, six abreast, at the head of the procession, forming three lines of color, purple, white and gold.

The grand marshal of the day, Mrs. John Jay White, will ride behind them; following her will come a division of cavalry wearing capes of purple lined with gold.

The envoy's automobile, which has carried them all the way from San Francisco to Washington, will then follow. Seated in this famous little car, which ought to be called the "Western Victory," will be Mrs. Sara Bard Field, of Oregon, who has made the trip all the way by automobile, winning all hearts as she came and creating a profound impression upon public sentiment; Miss Frances Jolliffe, a brilliant Democratic worker, who was elected, with Mrs. Field, to present the petitions and resolutions of Western women to President Wilson and to Congress, and who will join Mrs. Field in New York City; Miss Mabel Vernon, orator, pathfinder, plan-maker, and advance agent for the envoys; and Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt and Miss Maria Kindberg, the two great-hearted Swedish women, who with lavish generosity bought a car to put at the disposal of the Congressional Union, and who have pluckily driven it themselves across the continent.

Mrs. John Jay White

Grand Marshal of the procession which will meet the Women Voters' Envoys, December 6

Twelve horsewomen, representing the enfranchised states, and carrying pennants of blue with a white star, bound with a wreath of victory, will ride, six on each side of the envoys' car.

Behind the car will march the main body of the escort—first women from other states, carrying their state banners; then the women of the District, carrying banners of purple, white and gold.

Automobiles and a second division of cavalry will close the bodyguard which will accompany the envoys, first to Congress, then to the White House.

On the east steps of the Capitol, the envoys, arriving at half past twelve, will be greeted by Senator Sutherland, of Utah, and Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, who will, on the same day, introduce the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Senate and House. In their hands the envoys will place the petitions they have carried from the West. A great number of Congressmen expect to be present at this ceremony, among them Senators Owen, of Oklahoma; Brady, of Idaho; Page, of Vermont; Myers, of Montana; Jones, of Washington; Oliver, of Pennsylvania; Phelan, of California; and Works, of California, and Representatives Mott, of New York; Browning, of New Jersey; Dill, of Washington; Capstick, of New Jersey; Tilson, of Connecticut; Roberts, of Nevada; Hayes, of California; Saunders, of Virginia; Hawley, of Oregon; Cooper, of Ohio; Anthony, of Kansas; and Lindbergh, of Minnesota.

From the Capitol the envoys, with their escort, will move on to the White House, arriving at two o'clock. Some of the women who will meet President Wilson with the envoys are Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York; Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, of New York; Miss Maud Younger, of California; Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada; Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, of Utah; Mrs. William Kent, of California; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York; Mrs. Adolphus Clay Bartlett, of New York; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Percy S. Read, Virginia; Mrs. Jenny C. Law Hardy, Michigan; Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minnesota; Mrs. F. R. Hazard, New York; Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Michigan; Mrs. A. H. Bright, Minnesota; Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vermont; Mrs. John Dewey, New York; Miss Janet Richards, Washington, D. C., and others to the number of three hundred.

On Thursday evening a reception to the envoys is being planned by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at the Cameron House, the headquarters of the convention, on Lafayette Square. The beautiful old house, the home of a number of vice-presidents and still called the "Little White House," will be brilliantly gay again on December 7.

Miss Margaret Wilson will assist Mrs. Belmont in receiving the envoys.

The great pageant of Susan B. Anthony will come at the close of the convention. The big plans are now complete; the finer details are still being worked out from day to day.

Between the historic episodes that make up the pageant, friezes will appear representing the position of women at various stages during the past century.

Sixteen girls, members of the youngest social circle in Washington, will pose in these symbolic tableaux. They are the Misses Georgia Schofield, daughter of General Schofield; Harriet Peckham, daughter of Judge Peckham; Margaret Reeve, the youngest debutante in the Navy set; Ruth Hapgood, Helen Burch, Anne Hopkins, Catherine Burdett, Lillian Hendricks, Mary Howry, Pocahontas Butler, Janet Cowon, Mary Lord Andrews, Candace Howard, Margaret Howard, and Eloise Orme dace Howard, Margaret Howard, Eloise Orme, and the Misses Barber.

As the friezes appear silhouetted against the light, a chorus of women's voices will sing. The music has been chosen by Mrs. Estelle Willoughby Ions, and Mrs. Lucy W. Metcalf. Music by Beethoven, Handel and Glück will be given. The air of the Marseillaise, and, toward the close of the pageant, of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," will be sung to words by Hazel MacKaye.

Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron of Utah

Who was Secretary of the Woman Voters' Convention and who will preside at the Mass Meeting, Belasco Theater, December 12

Mrs. Florence Kays Hanson

Who will impersonate Susan B. Anthony in the Suffrage Pageant, December 13

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Suffrage Deputations to

CONGRESSMAN FESS of Ohio declared to a group of his constituents in Springfield on November 2, "Your amendment is right and I am here to assure you of my support. It is written in the times that it must pass. It cannot be thwarted, because it is built on the right lines."

The meeting was arranged by Mrs. James M. Rector, of Columbus. The speakers were Mrs. George S. Dial, of the Women's Club; Mrs. John Q. Zimmerman, of the City Federation of Clubs, and Miss Florence Kinney. The deputation fell on election day in Springfield—a day of brilliant sunshine. Congressman Fess met his constituents in the beautiful assembly room of the Young Women's Christian Association. Thirty-three of the most prominent women of Springfield were present, women all active in affairs of civic betterment; many of them heads of the various women's clubs of Springfield. Miss Kinney, who has a class of over two hundred girls, represented the industrial side of civic work.

Congressman Fess referred in uncompromising terms to the recent vote in Ohio. "People say," said Mr. Fess, 'Now if your district went against woman suffrage, you are not a good representative unless you vote against it.' This is fundamentally wrong.

"Of course, it is an unpopular thing to say, but nevertheless I say it is my duty to vote according to my sense of right; and if my people do not want to abide by it, their remedy is to put somebody else in who will do their bidding.

"Woman suffrage is a movement that is right and I will vote for it."

Congressman Fess of Ohio with Suffrage Delegation

CONGRESSMEN JOE EAGLE and Jeff McLemore were visited recently by a group of influential women in Houston. The deputation was arranged by Mrs. Hettie D. M. Wallis, a member of the National Advisory Council of the Congressional Union; it included Miss F. M. Sterling, president of the Woman's Political Union; Miss Annette Finnegan, former president of the State Suffrage Association; Mrs. Bengia Kalb, president of the Texas Farm Women; Dr. Elva A. Wright, head of the children's department of the State Board of Health; Miss Akroyd, general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, and a number of other women well known in their city.

Mrs. Sterling pointed out to Congressmen Eagle and McLemore that they might support the federal amendment without fear of any undesirable effect upon the race problem in Texas. Mrs. Wallis referred to the strength of the suffrage sentiment throughout the state of Texas. "Suffrage has been endorsed by the Congress of Mothers, the Federation of Clubs and the Texas Farm Women," Mrs. Wallis said. Mrs. J. O. Ross declared that the granting of suffrage to women would not destroy chivalry in men.

Miss Annette Finnegan, who as president of the state organization last year led a brilliant campaign for the passage of the state suffrage amendment, declared herself unqualifiedly in favor of federal action.

"Heretofore," Miss Finnegan said, "I have not worked for the federal amendment. I have preferred to have the vote come to the women of Texas by state rather than by national amendment.

"I preferred the state method, because as a southerner I had been brought up with state rights ideas, and I had some sentiment also on the question. I thought that I would like to have the vote granted to us by the men of Texas. And then, too, I knew the value, educationally, of a suffrage campaign. But I am now ready to work for a national amendment to enfranchise women. I have had experience.

"We women of Texas, as you know, worked hard last year for a state amendment. We made a wonderful fight; but a small minority prevented the submission of the question. It is difficult to get an amendment through our legislature, because it requires a vote of two-thirds of the elected house. We nearly won in the house; but, had we won there, we should have been defeated in the senate. As one Senator said to us, 'Eleven Senators have promised to stand hitched against your resolution. That is enough to block your game.'

"And what were we asking? Merely that they let the men of Texas vote on this question. We live under a democratic form of government, and it was therefore simple justice to the men and women of this state, that the legislature should have submitted the question to the voters.

"It is in this way that the women of the United States have worked for the past sixty years to obtain political freedom. Why, then, if our state legislature has shown so little sense of justice, should we not turn to our National Congress?

"Is there any more important question before the American people today? We southern women believe in states' rights, but we believe first in human rights; and I, for one, believe that the question of political freedom for one-half of the people of this country is more important than states' rights.

"I feel sure that all the women of the United States will soon be enfranchised. During the next twelve months the suffrage movement is going to make great strides forward. Already keen politicians see the handwriting on the wall, and are coming out for 'votes for women.' They want to be on the winning side.

"I hope, in view of the refusal of our state legislature this past year to heed the appeal of thousands of men and women of our state to submit the suffrage question, that our representatives will do justice to the women of Texas and vote for the national amendment."

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, of Washington, D. C., briefly explained the terms of the Susan B. Anthony amendment which the deputation was asking Congressmen Eagle and McLemore to support.

The two Congressmen, however, made no reply. Congressman Eagle said he came to "look on," and was not used to making public speeches. Mr. McLemore said he would not reply; "he could not say he would vote for the amendment; and he could not say he would not, after hearing the speeches."

The contrast between the eloquent earnestness of the women who addressed the Congressmen and the defenseless silence of the two men was a sad one.

THE chairman of the Democratic caucus, Representative Saunders of Virginia, told a deputation of Virginia members of the Congressional Union last week that the Susan B. Anthony amendment is not an invasion of states' rights. "The Constitution is 'paramount' to the state," he said.

Last December Mr. Saunders, who represents the fifth district of Virginia, voted for the prohibition amendment. He said at that time on the floor of the House, "The Constitution and the spirit of the age must be one." In January he voted against the suffrage amendment, "because," he said last week to the women from his own state, "there is in my district no evidence of sentiment for woman suffrage. What am I to do as a representative?"

"Has your district gone on record against it, and would your constituents condemn you if you voted to submit the issue to the decision of the state legislatures—as you did for the prohibition question?" Mr. Saunders was asked.

"Perhaps not, but would I be justified in putting the states to the expense of such a referendum, unless I was carrying out the will of my constituents?" was the Congressman's reply.

"Women's taxes as well as men's are paying the cost of your government now," answered one of the speakers.

"Now that hundreds of thousands of women have come out for increased armament, I don't know that it is wise to enfranchise woman. I'm against militarism."

Contending murmurs arose from the deputation. "I am glad to hear that," and "Don't you want to be prepared?" two women said at the same time. It was then pointed out to Mr. Saunders that the members of the deputation differed among themselves on "preparedness," but were solidly united in the demand that citizens of the United States should not be denied their right to the ballot on account of sex.

Several times during the course of his remarks Congressman Saunders affirmed that he was a "progressive Democrat." He volunteered the information that his women relatives were all suffragists, working hard to organize Virginia, and he said he had no doubt that suffrage was "coming." The members of the deputation hope to secure his support.

Mrs. Meredith had attempted weeks before to obtain an appointment with Mr. Saunders in his own district, before he returned to Washington. The fifth district lies along the southern boundary of the state at such a distance from the national capital that his constituents could scarcely meet their Congressman in Washington without spending two days' time and considerable money upon the trip. The Congressman, however, himself deferred the time of the deputation until after he had left his district. This was to be regretted, since Mr. Saunders's defense of his adverse vote upon suffrage last session was that the women of his district had not asked him to support the suffrage amendment.

United States Congressmen

LAST Wednesday morning, on November 17," Miss Mabel Orgelman writes from Rhode Island, "a delegation of about fifty women called upon Senator Colt at his home to express their desire for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Senator Colt said that if he had only thought of it he would have been glad to have come to headquarters instead of asking us to come to him.

"Mrs. Agnes Jenks, president of the Rhode Island Suffrage Association and a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, made a very strong plea on behalf of the federal amendment; and Senator Colt listened with much interest. Speeches were made by leaders of districts at the request of the Senator who said that he was 'looking for all the light he could get on the question.'

"I told Senator Colt," Miss Orgelman writes, "that we didn't want him to go back to Washington and tell the representatives of the Congressional Union, when they interviewed him (and they surely would in the near future), that he had no idea that his constituents were in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"Senator Colt replied that 'after today he couldn't conscientiously make that statement.' He thanked the leaders for coming to see him on this matter. 'Congress,' he said, 'can amend the Constitution when necessary; but I feel that at the present time the passage of this amendment by Congress might not be pleasing to the majority of states, and certainly not to the southern states. I feel the grave responsibility of such an act and want to do the right thing. Now, ladies, who would *you* do?' the Senator asked.

"There seems to be no doubt," writes Miss Orgelman, "that Senator Colt is convinced of the absolute justice of our cause and theoretically of the federal amendment, and that he wants to consider all sides of the question. He asked for statistics and said that he would think very seriously about the question in the future.

"The hearing was enjoyed by all of us, and we left feeling that Senator Colt was much nearer to us and we to him than ever before; he certainly did not indicate that he was unfavorable to our cause."

"SENATOR LIPPITT, of Rhode Island," Miss Orgelman says in the same letter, "came to our headquarters in the afternoon and spoke at length on his attitude to the federal suffrage amendment.

"'If I had to vote on the question of a federal constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote, I would say no at the present time,' said Senator Lippitt. 'I should hate to see our nation, at this time of world-disturbed conditions, make a new experiment with popular government.

"'The United States is the only country to carry on a successful form of popular government. However, while it has been in operation for one hundred and twenty-five years, the whole foundation has been changed during the past fifty years. At this hour, facing a world crisis, I cannot permit myself to go on record as being in favor of adding another experiment to the burden. How I will feel a year from now I do not know; and I will study the question thoroughly.'

"We told him," says Miss Orgelman, "that women felt the injustice very keenly, when foreign-born men were welcomed by thousands, and no thought given as to whether the country would suffer by their entrance into the nation's affairs; while all sorts of objections were put forth when thousands of educated women asked to be admitted.

"Senator Lippitt then said that only the President's veto had prevented the passage of a law requiring an educational qualification for immigrants from being passed. 'I must admit,' he went on, 'that your cause has grown enormously in the past few years, and you have every reason to feel sure of its ultimate success. I am open to conviction, and will gladly come and see you any time you wish to discuss the question.'"

A DEPUTATION to Congressman Martin Dies, of the second district of Texas, was arranged on the spur of the moment on Saturday, November 13. When called up at his hotel on Saturday morning, Mr. Dies said that he was leaving for Washington that night, but would be very happy to receive a deputation before train time. At six o'clock, therefore, in the parlor of the Crosby Hotel, a representative group of women led by Mrs. C. L. Richardson, whose father, Judge Terrell, had been a personal friend of Mr. Dies, met the Congressman to ask his support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment next session.

Mrs. Richardson said the women of Texas are looking to the federal government for enfranchisement, and they want and expect their representatives to stand by them in this demand.

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, of Washington, D. C., organizer for the Congressional Union, then spoke for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"At the close of these addresses," Mrs. Thompson writes, "Mr. Dies facetiously said he was sorry we had lost all confidence in our fathers and brothers. Nobody paid any attention whatever to this observation and Mr. Dies continued, 'I will promise you this. I will keep an open mind; and if I am convinced that suffrage is good for the country, I will vote for it.' Mr. Dies was very anxious that he be correctly quoted in this matter and asked the reporter present, Miss McCorkerdale, to read back so that he could be sure that his statement was correctly given."

Mr. Dies voted against the suffrage amendment last session, and his evident desire to leave his vote in the next Congress uncertain was regarded as a vague step in the right direction.

Those who waited upon Mr. Dies with Mrs. Richardson were Mrs. D. Edmund Greer, president of the Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Underwood Nazro, secretary of the Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. L. J. Black, Mrs. George B. Anderson, Mrs. J. E. Carroll, Mrs. J. L. Cunningham, Mrs. C. L. Richards, Mrs. V. A. Collins, Mrs. Ira R. Bordages, Mrs. C. C. Bone, Mrs. Lysander Honk, Mrs. R. L. Young, Miss McCorkerdale, reporter *Beaumont Journal;* Mrs. T. S. Reed, and Mrs. A. B. Pipkin.

ON NOVEMBER 13 a deputation of Virginia women called upon the Honorable W. A. Jones, Representative from the first congressional district of Virginia, to ask his support for the national suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Charles Meredith, of Richmond, state chairman of the Congressional Union for the state of Virginia, was too ill to be present and had asked Miss Elsie Hill to represent her. Miss Hill, who is the daughter of the Honorable Ebenezer Hill, Representative from Connecticut, has been assisting Mrs. Meredith in Virginia for some weeks; she explained to Mr. Jones that her remarks upon the value of federal work for suffrage represented Mrs. Meredith's views, and even in her replies to Mr. Jones's many questions, Miss Hill was careful to make it clear that Mrs. Meredith coincided in these arguments.

The women in the deputation followed Miss Hill's lucid statement of the value of federal work with such sympthetic attention and interest that all were surprised when Mr. Jones exclaimed: "Well, I would like to know what Virginia women think about this. Are there any Virginia women here?" The women looked at one another in puzzled surprise and then someone suggested that the Virginia women rise. Fifteen women rose to their feet. There were present in the room a number of other women who are taxpayers in Virginia. These women did not rise, as they were not sure as to the scope of Mr. Jones's requirements for a Virginia woman.

Miss Hill then introduced Mrs. Henry Lockwood, chairman of the eighth congressional district in Virginia. Mrs. Lockwood, in reply to a query by Mr. Jones, to the amusement of the deputation, said, "Well, you know, Mr. Jones, that I have not a logical mind, for I was educated in North Carolina."

Mrs. Lockwood spoke of the services of women to the church and the state, and said, "It seems to me to be a most ungrateful act for the United States government to decree that the women must go to their respective states, and pass long, tedious years begging every rag-picker and street loafer to lend his powerful support to the cause of woman suffrage."

In spite of the number of Virginia women present and their able arguments, drawn largely from personal experience, Mr. Jones seemed obsessed by the idea that Virginia women are not interested in suffrage. That the women of Virginia have been deeply interested in suffrage for many years was plainly demonstrated by Miss Pearl Bodeker, who read an interesting account of the pioneer work in Richmond. Miss Bodeker is the daughter of Mrs. Anna Whitehead Bodeker, wife of the late Honorable Augustus Bodeker, who in 1870 organized the first Women's Rights Society in Virginia at Richmond. Mrs. Thomas Baldwin, Mrs. Elizabeth Cone, Miss Elizabeth Van Lew, then postmistress, and Miss Emma Langstedt, formed the little band. Mrs. Bodeker worked hard amid severe criticism amounting almost to ignominy. She had many followers in secret who would attend her parlor talks, but owing to home opposition withheld their names from the association list. Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lillie Devereux Blake gave her support by lecturing before the Richmond public. Mrs. Bodeker secured the house of delegates in the fall of 1870 for a lecture, just the day before the dreadful catastrophe at the State Capitol—the collapse of the Senate floor—which made it necessary for her to seek another place. Through the courtesy of Judge Underwood, the United States courtroom was tendered her; and this was the occasion of the first public address on the subject of women's rights in Virginia.

"The bill giving woman her property in her own right after marriage was framed by Mrs. Bodeker," Miss Bodeker reminded Mr. Jones, "and was carried by her indefatigable efforts. Mr. Bodeker was at that time a member of the Virginia House.

"Mrs. Bodeker cast her vote in the presidential election of 1872. Though her vote was not valid, it is recorded among the archives at the Virginia Capitol. She joined her constituents annually in their pilgrimages to Washington appealing for liberty."

Miss Bodeker's reference to the married women's property rights bill was of particular interest, as on the occasion of the deputation to Mr. Carlin, of the eighth congressional district of Virginia, Mr. Carlin had called to the attention of the women the fact that Virginia was the first state to give this right to women. The fact that a woman had introduced this bill and that its passage in the legislature was due to the earnest work of women had entirely escaped Mr. Carlin's notice.

Mrs. Brewer, of Richmond, gave personal experiences showing the relative importance of a colored man with a vote and a white woman without one. She said the sheriff in the county where she owns property had refused again and again to listen to her complaints against a man who had injured her property. As the sheriff needed the man's vote, her complaint was ignored. Other testimony was offered relating to local matters in Virginia, in which the voteless woman has found herself to be a negligible factor.

Mrs. Jennie Brown, in answering Mr. Jones's repeated statement that he did not believe Virginia women were interested in suffrage, made it clear to Mr. Jones that in many cases his colleagues had been in ignorance of strong suffrage organizations in their districts.

Mrs. Richard Coke Burleson and Mrs. Gilson Gardner, residents of Virginia, spoke eloquently on the women's need for national enfranchisement.

Mr. Jones did not admit that the able arguments made by members of the deputation had at all impressed him; but the women believed that Mr. Jones had previously held an erroneous impression in regard to the strength of the suffrage movement not only in the state of Virginia but in Mr. Jones's own county, and therefore felt confident that he would give consideration to the demands of Virginia women for national enfranchisement.

Treasurer's Report

Contributions toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributors from November 15 through November 22

Anonymous	$10.00
Mr. W. S. Corby	20.00
A. D.	1.00
Miss Lola C. Trax	1.00
Miss Elsie Hill	.25
Miss Anita Bulmer	1.00
Mrs. Adolphus Clay Bartlett	25.00
Mrs. Marian Cothren	25.00
Mrs. Joseph Deane	10.00
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Mrs. Samuel Dexter Bradford	15.00
Mrs. Lawrence Greer	25.00
Mrs. Bertha A. Helm	10.00
Mrs. Alfred Dieterick	25.00
Collections	464.22
Membership fees	58.50
Sale of tickets	750.75
Total	$1,952.97
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	84,478.82
Total collected through November 22	$86,431.79

5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscribers.)

NOVEMBER 14 THROUGH NOVEMBER 20.

Mrs. Dorothy L. Mead	5
Miss Winifred Mallon	2
Miss Frances Frothingham	1
Mrs. Josephine K. Linton	1
Miss Elizabeth Smith	1
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	3
Mrs. W. J. Roach	1
Miss Gertrude Lynde Crocker	2
Miss K. A. Morey	1
Mrs. Gertrude Hunter	1
Mrs. A. H. Bright	2
Miss Alice Paul	1
Miss Lucile Atcherson	5
Mrs. W. T. Burch	2
Miss Doris Stevens	5
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	6
Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt	5
Miss Mabel Vernon	4
Dr. Caroline Spencer	1
Mrs. E. C. Thompson	1
Mrs. H. S. Luscomb	1
Miss Lucy Burns	1
Mrs. Emma P. Gray	1
Total	53
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,640
Total number of new subscribers secured by members through November 20	1,693

Congressional Union Organizes in South Carolina

THE FIRST branch of the Congressional Union in the far south was formed on November 17-18 in South Carolina. The organizing meetings were held in Charleston, under the direction of Miss Susan P. Frost, president of the Charleston Suffrage League, and member of the national advisory council of the Congressional Union. In organizing the South Carolina branch of the union, Miss Frost was actively assisted by Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, vice-president of the Charleston Suffrage League, and a new member of the advisory council of the union.

The convention at which the organization took place opened with a reception at the stately old home of Miss Susan Frost, on Logan Street, at which Miss Frost and her sister, Miss Rebecca Frost, were the hostesses. The reception, in honor of Miss Alice Paul, was attended by most of the prominent members of the Charleston league. In the evening Miss Paul outlined the national amendment campaign at a meeting in Hibernian Hall, the largest hall in Charleston. Miss Susan Frost presided at the meeting and told of the strong interest of southern women in the national amendment because of the difficulty of getting suffrage in any other way in their section of the country.

At the organizing meeting the following day at the home of Miss Frost, Mrs. John E. Gibbs, of Charleston, was elected chairman of the South Carolina branch of the union. The other officers elected were Mrs. N. L. Edwards, first vice-chairman; Miss Louise Bacot, secretary Charleston Suffrage League, second vice-chairman; Miss Nina Ottolengue, third vice-chairman, and Miss Marie Small, secretary and treasurer. These, with the two South Carolina members of the national advisory council, Miss Frost and Mrs. Thomas, constitute the members of the executive committee of the South Carolina branch of the union.

The federal amendment campaign in South Carolina began last June, when Miss Elsie Hill, member of the national executive committee of the union, went to South Carolina at the invitation of Miss Frost and conducted a series of meetings lasting nearly a week. As a result of Miss Hill's campaign, a committee was formed to arrange for an organizing meeting, at which a South Carolina branch of the union might be started. In the autumn Miss Frost attended the convention of women voters in San Francisco, and was one of the speakers at the reception at the home of Representative and Mrs. Kent. At this time Miss Frost became an official of the union by joining the national advisory council, and from that time forward has worked unceasingly in furthering the federal amendment campaign in South Carolina.

In no place has there been manifested a keener interest in the federal amendment work than in Charleston, and high hopes are entertained for the development of a strong sentiment throughout that State which will cause the South Carolina congressmen to support the national amendment when it comes before them in the next Congress.

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